346 forms of the Middle Ages to come to life again. Concerning this period Prof. Weber says in the essay already mentioned: "The beauty of rising pointed spires and slender, high-pointed arch windows, and also the charm of natural brick color were discovered anew. A second great layer of Gothic red brick churches is now being laid over Lithuania's cities and villages, this time, to be sure, only imitations of real Gothic." (26) Ex-

26. Prof. P. Weber, Litauische Kirchen, op. cit., p. 138.

amples of this are the churches of Jonava and Vilkija on the Memel as well as the church of
341 Rokiskis built by Tiesenhausen. Moreover the second half of the nineteenth century is a period of imitations of all possible styles and in Lithuania, as elsewhere, completely dependent on the eclecticism with its resulting confusion of style which is characteristic of the West. Thus we frequently find in later church buildings a combination of the most varied forms of style which can
[344] no longer be called organic. That even the baroque style celebrated its resurrection in the course of this neo-Renaissance[1] is seen, for example, in the former gouvernement palace, the present palace of the president. The baroque facade here is well divided by two side projections, with a rustica. The end of the roof, a cornice resting on brackets, is carried over the portal and the side projections in slightly wavy lines. These lines have their correspondence in uniquely formed /165/ chimneys.
[345] From most recent times[1] finally, dates the building of the state theater, also to be mentioned in this connection, whose front shows a special lightness of organization through three high windows. The interrupted lines of the roof, which are repeated in great volutes, underline the impression of animation, movement, and grace.

1 [19th century -- Analyst]